THE

# North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.
E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
*Secretary of Legation.*

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ in China, of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulates in Japan.
H. B. M.'s Legation, Yedo, 20th July, 1861.
LAURENCE OLIPHANT,
*Secretary of Legation.*

VOL. XIII., N°. 641. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1862. PRICE, TAELS 15 PER ANNUM.

## INTIMATIONS.

*In the Estate of* F. L. MARTIN *deceased.*

ANY parties having claims against the above Estate, or who are indebted thereto, will please communicate at once with the Undersigned at the residence of the late Mr. Martin.

H. BRUCKNER,
*Administrator.*

27ao Shanghai, 28th October, 1862.

*In the Estate of* GEORGE MARS *deceased.*

ALL Persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Undersigned.

Persons who can give any information regarding the place of residence of the Parents, or other Relatives, of the deceased will oblige the Undersigned by communicating the same to him with as little delay as possible.

JOHN GIBSON,
*Acting Vice-Consul.*

H.B.M. Vice-Consulate,
Yeho, 8th October, 1862 8ao

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Rev. M. S. CULBERTSON deceased are requested to make immediate payment to the Right Rev. Bishop Boone; and those having claims against the Estate to present them to him without delay.

MARY D. CULBERTSON,
*Executrix.*
M. S. CULBERTSON,
*Deceased.*

15ao Shanghai, 15th October, 1862.

*In the Estate of* J. B. MAJOR *deceased.*

ON the 10th November will be sold by Public Auction (unless previously disposed of) a desirable plot of ground situated in the Foreign Settlement at Nagasaki and recorded in the Land Books at the British Consulate as Lot No. 24.

The lot measures 110 feet by 20½ feet an area of 614 Izuboos the annual rent is $172.

A clean title can be given to the purchaser.

The Auction will take place at Nagasaki at 11 o'clock on the day above named

EDW. HARRISON,
*Administrator to the Estate.*

8ao Nagasaki, 30th September, 1862.

*In the Estate of* J. L. ROBERTS *deceased.*

ALL Persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make immediate payment to be made signed, and those persons having claims against it must present the same for settlement accompanied with the proper vouchers on or before the 30th day of November next.

P. LOUREIRO.
W. H. POWNALL,
*Executors.*

29ao Shanghai, 15th September, 1862

*In the matter of the Estate of* CHARLES JAMES FOX, *deceased.*

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to pay the Amounts due by them, and all persons having Claims against the said Estate, are requested to forward their Accounts, to the Undersigned, on or before the *First day of August*, 1862.

JAMIESON ELLES,
AND. S. DIXSON,
*Executors.*

tf Hongkong, 30th January, 1862.

## SHIPPING.

### CHINA AND JAPAN
(COAST AND RIVER)
### STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

*Limited.*

CAPITAL £300,000.

*First issue, £150,000 in 15,000 Shares of £10 each.*

2,500 OF WHICH SHARES WILL BE RESERVED FOR CHINA.)

DEPOSIT 5*s.* per share on Application, and 15*s* per share on Allotment.—Calls not to exceed £2.10*s.* each per Share at intervals of not less than Three Months.

Applications for Shares to be made to the Undersigned, who have been appointed Agents in China and Japan.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 14th April, 1862.

TOWING.

THE POWERFUL TOW-BOAT

### "MARTIN WHITE,"

is now prepared to tow in the WOOSUNG and YANG-TSZE RIVERS.

For further information, apply to

WARD & Co.,
or to the CAPTAIN, *on board.*

Orders left at Messrs. FOGG & Co., punctually attended to.

tf Shanghai, 20th June, 1862.

## NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. C. H. ANGEL in our Firm has ceased.

WHEELOCK & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st November, 1862.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves as *Ship Brokers, Commission Agents and Auctioneers* under the style of DUUS & Co.

E. H. DUUS,
*E-* 怡
*Le.* 利 G. WORDSWORTH.

Office, Foochow Road, *next door to the Central* Bank.

29ao Shanghai, 30th October, 1862.

## NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late CHARLES WILLIAM GRIBBLE in the Firm of GRIBBLE & WHITFIELD ceased on this date.

GRIBBLE & WHITFIELD.
Shanghai, 31st October, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Business of Messrs. GRIBBLE & WHITFIELD, *Civil Engineers & Architects* will for the present be carried on by the Undersigned.

GEORGE WHITFIELD,
*Civil Engineer & Architect.*

tf Shanghai, 1st November, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. AUGUSTUS FIGGE in our Firm ceased on the 1st of August last.

OVERWEG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th October, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. R. NANJEERHOY will sign our Firm per procuration from this day.

CASSUMBHOY NATHABHOY SONS & Co.
1ao Shanghai, 1st October, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has this day established himself as *Public Tea Inspector.* Temporary address, Messrs. SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

HUGH INNES.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES H. WRIGHT and Mr. WILLIAM STRACHAN MELHAN are authorized to sign the name of our Firm per procuration from this date.

DOW & Co.
29no Shanghai, 1st June, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. C. E. HILL is authorized to sign our Firm at this Port from date.

THOS HUNT & Co.
6de Shanghai, 28th July, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN MOORE is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration.

PHILLIPS, MOORE & Co.
26no Shanghai, 28th August, 1862

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a Branch of our Hongkong Firm at Shanghai, as SHIP CHANDLERS, GENERAL STORE KEEPERS and AUCTIONEERS, on the Premises lately occupied by Messrs. REIMER & Co., Corner of Park Lane and Bund.

THOS. HUNT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 19th June, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS LANCASTER LARKEN and P. JAMES MELISCH were admitted partners in our firm on the 1st instant.

JOHN FORSTER & Co.
6de Puchau, 20th May, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. JOHN BLAIN, will be continued by the undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. J. TRUELSEN has this day been admitted a partner in my business, which will in future be carried on under the Firm of

J. BOHSTEDT & Co.

J. BOHSTEDT.
tf Ningpo, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned beg to give notice that they have opened a Branch of their Business at Shanghai, which will be conducted by Mr. GEORGE STANFORD, who will sign for the Firm per procuration.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf Hongkong, July 1st, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the Undersigned is this day closed; the outstanding accounts will be settled by Mr. EDWARD H. DUUS

N. DUUS & Co.
tf Hongkong, February, 28th 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES WILLIAM MATTHEW HUDSON is admitted a Partner in our Firm.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co.
tf Hankow, 1st July, 1862.

NOTICE

MR. WILLIAM GRANT GORDON has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

MACKELLAR & Co.
tf Hankow, 1st July, 1862.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as *Public Tea Inspector and Commission Merchant* at this port.

R. B. DAVIES.
tf Hankow, 1st May, 1862.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves at this Port as *Merchants and Commission Agents* under the style of ROBERT FRANCIS & Co.

R. FRANCIS.
H. G. HOLLINGWORTH.
tf Kinkiang, 2nd June, 1862.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this port as *Tea Inspector and Commission Agent.*

ARCHIBALD J. LITTLE.
16my Kiukiang, 3d March, 1862.

## NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at this Port as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT under the Style of KNIGHT & Co.

FRANCIS P. KNIGHT.
Newchwang (Yingtsze),
tf 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late Mr. L. N. HITCHCOCK in our Firm terminated on the 30th ultimo; and Mr. WILLIAM NEILSON, was admitted a partner on the 1st instant.

OLYPHANT & Co.
tf China, 8th July, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS DAVID NEAVE in our Firm ceased *on the 31st December last.*

Mr. ROBERT BRAND and Mr. RANDAL HUMPHTON CHAMBERS are admitted Partners in our Firm from *the 1st of January.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf China, 14th June, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. AUGUSTINE HEARD in our Firm ceased on the 31st of May 1862, and Mr. GEORGE FARLEY HEARD and Mr. ROBERT INGLIS FEARON are this day admitted Partners therein.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf China, 1st June, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. THEODOR PROBST has this day been authorized to sign our Firm.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.
20ma China, 20th September, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto carried on by us at this Port will in future be conducted by Messrs. GLOVER & Co.

*per pro.* BLAIN, TATE & Co.,
EDW. HARRISON.
17ja Nagasaki, 1st October, 1862.

MR. EDWARD HARRISON is this day admitted a partner in our Firm.

GLOVER & Co.
17ja Nagasaki, 1st October, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES L. GLOVER has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

GLOVER & Co.
tf Nagasaki, 1st September, 1862.

NOTICE.

WE have this day associated ourselves together, for the purpose of carrying on the *Ship Chandlery* business under the name and style of O. H. BAKER & Co.

O. H. BAKER,
J. EISLER.
29no Yokohama, Japan, April 1st, 1862

NOTICE.

WE have this day formed a Partnership and established a Firm under the style of HUGHES, WILLGOSS & Co., as *Merchants & Agents.*

JOHN HUGHES.
HENRY WILLGOSS.
2fe Kanagawa, 1st July, 1862.

JOHN POOK,
*Commission Agent.*
40, LIME STREET,
LONDON.
tf *E. C.*

COMPTON AND READ,
*Commission Merchants.*
No. 7, FREDERICK'S PLACE,
OLD JEWRY.
LONDON.
*E. C.*

## INSURANCES.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned are appointed Agents at Hankow for the above Office, and are prepared to accept Risks on the usual terms upon Steamers.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co.
tf *Hankow, 30th September*, 1862.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building, situated on the British Concession at Tsechuifu, Tien-tsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies by first-class vessels from Shanghai to any Port or Ports in the United Kingdom, also by steamers to Ports on the Coast of China, India, Australia, and Europe. Payable in London.

ROTHWELL, LOVE & Co.
31de Shanghai, 20th August, 1862.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS at *Hankow* for the above Company, and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms.

SHAW, RIPLEY & Co.
tf Hankow, 17th July, 1862.

## INSURANCES.

COLONIAL MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Society, are prepared to grant INSURANCE on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS at the usual rates of the Local Offices.

T. KROES & Co.,
*Agents in Shanghai.*
tf Shanghai, 1st February, 1862.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,250,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For *Terms, &c.*, apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1862.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situate in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,250,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant ASSURANCES on First Class Lives for the term of life or for a shorter period either with or without participation in the profits.

*Participating Class.*—The WHOLE OF THE PROFITS OF THIS BRANCH are divisible amongst the assured in terms of the Act of Incorporation.

For Prospectus and Terms, apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1862.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been appoined Agents for the above-named Company, and are prepared to grant Policies upon Marine Risks to an extent of $47,000 upon any one risk, and upon Specie per Steamer to an extent of $90,000.

Policies can be made payable in London, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Bangkok, Singapore, Java, Penang, Melbourne, Sydney, and Manilla (Australia).

ADRIAN & Co.
tf Nagasaki, 9th April, 1862.

NOTICE.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above-named Insurance Company, are now prepared to issue Policies against Marine Risks upon the usual terms, to the extent of Mexican $47,000 by Sailing Ship, and Mexican $90,000 by Steamer.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.
19ap Shanghai, 18th April, 1862.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company, and are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE at Shanghai on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th January, 1862.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents in Shanghai for the above Company and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, as follows—

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, detached and in the occupation of Foreigners, at the rate of ½ *per cent per annum.*

On Furniture and Stores in the above, 1 *per cent per annum.*

On first-class detached Godowns, ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On second-class Godowns 1 *per cent per annum.*

On Merchandize in Godowns, 1 *per cent per annum*: ½ *per cent for 3 months*, and ¾ *per cent for 6 months.*

Policies will be granted to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

No Insurance will be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Considerable advantages are offered by this Company to those effecting Insurance for a longer period than one year.

Forms of Proposals and all requisite information can be obtained at the Offices of the Undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

ALLIANCE MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Office, are prepared to grant Policies on first-class Vessels from Shanghai to any port in the United Kingdom, payable in London.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 27th December, 1861.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed *Agents* for the above-named Company at this Port, are prepared to grant POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the Extent of £5,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

MACPHERSON & MARSHALL.
tf Yokohama, 24th October, 1861.

## ISURANCES.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now authorized to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein at the Port of *Hankow*, and on terms similar to those now existing here.

DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 24th February, 1862.

NOTICE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sun Mutual Insurance Company ..... | } | Assets, $1,761,000 |
| Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company ..... | } | " $1,140,000 |
| New York Mutual Insurance Company ..... | } | " $1,036,000 |

HE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in China for the above-mentioned Insurance Offices of New York, are now prepared to issue Policies upon Marine risks upon the usual terms, to an extent not exceeding One Hundred Thousand Dollars upon any one risk.

Policies will be made payable in London, Liverpool, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, and Bombay, and Calcutta.

In addition to the usual bonus, a cash return of *Five per cent* upon the net amount of premium contributed on terminated risks will be made to Insurers at the end of each year, in lieu of the Script Dividend issued at New York.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf Shanghai, 24th September, 1861.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

POLICIES of Insurance are now issued in this Office at Fuchau by the Agents at that Port, Messrs. RUBBEN PHIPPS & Co.

LINDSAY & Co.,
*Secretaries Hongkong Insurance Company,*
tf Shanghai, 29th August, 1861.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

*(Established* 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
F. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. JELLICOE, *Singapore.*
T. H. THORNTON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCE, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th November, 1859.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private *Dwelling Houses* of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ½ *per cent per annum.*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the Profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
*Agents in Shanghae.*
tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A BRANCH of the above Company having *been opened at Foochow, Policies will now* be granted upon risks from that port.

TURNER & Co.,
*Agents in China for the*
EASTERN MARINE INSCE. COMPY.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

*Estate of* F. T. Ward *deceased.*

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late General Ward, or having Claims against it, will please communicate at once with Mr. J. A. Cunningham. The Executors under the will are H.B. Vice-Admiral Sir James Hope, and H.E. the Honourable Anson Burlingame.

EDWARD CUNNINGHAM,
*Agent by Power of Attorney.*

Shanghai, 31st October, 1862.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

THE Undersigned, having been chosen Secretaries and Agents of this Association are prepared to issue Policies upon marine risks at current rates of premium.

Policies can be made payable in London, New York, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured at each year, at the close of each current year, fifteen per cent of the profits of the Company for that year, divided *pro rata* to the amount of premiums paid by each Policy holder.

RUSSELL & Co.,
*Secretaries.*

Shanghai, November 1st, 1862.

FOR SALE.

BEST New California Potatoes, in lots to suit purchasers.

Apply on Board the Am. Barque "*Emily Banning*" off the Yang-king-pang.

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghai, 8th October, 1862.


## MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel, near the French Consulate, every Sunday, at 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE.—Divine Service will be held in Union Chapel, London Mission, every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock and in the evening at 6 o'clock.

NOTICE.—The American Episcopal Chapel Hongkew. Services on Sunday at 11 A.M. and 8 P.M.

NOTICE.—St. Paul's Church: Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| England, | Sep. 10 | Hankow, | Nov. 1 |
| Hongkong, | Oct. 25 | Nagasaki, | Nov. 1 |
| Tientsin, | Oct. 16 | Kanagawa, | Oct. 25 |

Latest dates in England, from China,—
Hongkong, July 12, Received *via* Marseilles.
Shanghai, " 31 August 27

DIED

At Shanghai, on the evening of the 3rd instant, Leonard Lemmerhofer, aged 21 years.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS

*taken by*

A SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER

*in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.*

FOR THE WEEK.

| | *Ending 7th Nov. 1862.* | *Ending 7th Nov. 1861* |
|---|---|---|
| *November* | | |
| 1,—*Max* 61 *Min.* 53 | *Max.* 65 *Min.* 58 | |
| 2,— " 60 " 52 | " 64 " 54 | |
| 3,— " 63 " 52 | " 62 " 58 | |
| 4,— " 61 " 50 | " 63 " 56 | |
| 5,— " 61 " 50 | " 63 " 60 | |
| 6,— " 59 " 50 | " 65 " 58 | |
| 7,— " 60 " 50 | " 63 " 50 | |

OPIUM.

| *November* | *Malwa* | *Patna* |
|---|---|---|
| New Tls. | Old Tls. | New Tls. | Old Tls. |
| 1. | 580 | | 550 |
| 3. | 585 | | 560 |
| 4. | 580 | | 565 |
| 5. | 580 | | 565 |
| 6 | 580 a 585 | 560 a 565 | |
| 7. | 580 | | 560 |

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.—Nov 7, *Robert Henderson*, (Br. sch.), Logan, from New Zealand; 7, *Sarah H. Snow*, (Am. bq.). Rouse, from Hongkong; 7, *Hadnagore*, (Br. sch.), Cook, from Glasgow; 7, *Sphynx*, (H.M.S.), Jones, from Ningpo; 7, *Fei-ma*, (Br. str.), Harris, from Ningpo; 7, *Jeanne Joseph*, (Fr. bg.), Crootze, from ——; 7, *Pruth*, (Hr. bq.), Reay, from ——; 8, *Leemin* (Br. str.), Grance, from Kanagawa

Departed.—Nov. 7. *Yang-tsze*, (Br. str.), Hardie, for Kiukiang; 7. *Mercedes*, (Prussh sh.), Alling, for Swatow; 7. *Cadiz*, (Br. str.), Williams-on, for Hongkong; 7, *Surprise*, (Am str.), Pendleton, for Hankow and Ports; 7, *Tsz-gung*, (Br. str.), Smith, for Ningpo; 7, *Carn Tual*, (Br bk.), Hill, for Puchau; 7, *Marion*, (Br. sch.), Bucklshon. for Puchau; 7, *Menelaus*, (Br bq.), Williams, for Ningpo; 7, *Pagang*, (Am. str.), Briggs, for Hankow and Ports; 7, *Oonarbruch*, (Ham bq.), Sutzen, for Amoy.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per str. *Po-yang*, from Hankow, Mr. and Mrs Jenkins, and Miss Jenkins, Messrs. Hyde, Drysdale. Bullock, and Nixon. Per str. *Fei-ma*, from Ningpo, Messrs. Nicholson and Johnson. Per str. *Fire Dart*, from Hankow. Capt. Endicott, Messrs. Maurney and Perron. Per str. *Fei-ma*, from Ningpo, Capt. Hicks, Mrs. Fish, Mrs. Wachter, and Mr. Rayner. Per *Leemin*, from Kanagawa Mess s. John Hughes, Benson, Carter, Dowsing, Gutschow, and Constantine.

Departed.—Per steamer *Cadiz*, for Hongkong. Major G.E.B. Westhead, 31st Regts, Messrs Pooley Van Montencourt & Co Wallis, H. Jewan, H. Marks, Geo. F. Heard, and E H. Duus.

CONSULAR NOTIFICATION.

British Consulate,
Hankow, 20*th October*, 1862.

The Undersigned, Her Majesty's Consul, hereby intimates that the ten remaining lots on the British Concession at this Port will be sold at an early date by Public Auction at the British Consulate, Hankow

The lots to be put up at a certain upset price hereafter to be determined, are situated in the extreme rear and at the North end of the Concession, and are each 270 feet long by 125 feet broad, more or less.

Under conditions and agreements reserved and contained in the Lease,—form of which can be seen at the British Consulate office,—none but British subjects can become lessees, nor can the lots be sublet hereafter to any but British subjects, and owners of lots will be required to pay share in the expenses of drainage, making and repairing and lighting of roads, and paving of streets, laying out pleasure grounds, Police establishments and such other charges may be imposed for the benefit of the community.

The Undersigned fears that he will not be enabled to give further notice to the British Public as to precise date of sale, conditions of sale, &c., excepting by local notification to be issued from this Consulate to the British Residents at Hankow, for so soon as the price to be paid for the land, &c., is negociated with the Mandarins, the sale will take place without further delay.

W. RAYMOND GINGELL,
*H. B. M. Consul.*

8no

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer with the Mail for Europe is appointed to leave on Sunday, the 23rd instant.

The London Mail of 26th Sept, due in Hongkong on the 10th November, and here on the 17th. It was received last year on the 17th November per *Aden*.

# The North-China Herald.

*IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.*

SHANGHAI SATURDAY. NOVEMBER 8 1862.

Further startling news has reached us from Japan. According to our contemporary, *The Japan Herald*, events of an important nature have transpired, which are deemed nothing short of a revolution in the state. It is reported by that authority, that the code of laws promulgated in 1600, for defining the powers of the several estates of the realm, have been abrogated, and the whole constitution changed—which has ruled the country for upwards of two centuries and a half. That the powerful and wealthy Daimios, who, by that constitution, were bound to support the Tycoon and his Government at Yedo, have resolved upon withdrawing their presence, and those of their families and retainers, from that city to Miako,—the ancient capital of the Empire, where the Mikado or legitimate Emperor holds his court. If this be carried into effect, then will the Tycoon dwindle into a petty prince over the poor and inferior Daimios; while Yedo will be comparatively a deserted city, where the principal portion of the inhabitants were the followers of those who leave. What has been asserted by well-informed writers on the constitution of Japan, regarding the inferior powers of the Tycoon and his administration, who ratified the treaties with foreign powers, will thus be exemplified, should this *coup-de-etat* be successfully accomplished; and fresh complications are likely to arise in carrying out the privileges secured by those treaties.

This important move on the political chess-board of Japan, has doubtless been long in contemplation by the astute Daimios who have effected it; and, it is probable, that they were only awaiting intelligence from the Japanese Ambassadors in Europe, regarding the success of their mission in postponing the opening of Miako, to put their plans into effect. By the late mails from thence, we have seen that these diplomatists obtained the sanction of all the high contracting powers to assent to the postponement, which would reach Japan shortly before the revolution took place. Viewing it in this light, it is just possible that the Tycoon's Ambassadors may have been in league with the refractory Daimios, and high rewards, with office under the Mikado, may meet them on their return to Japan, after the great success of their diplomatic mission; while the young effeminate Tycoon, and his obnoxious Ministers, may be deposed, and others entertaining opinions more consonant with the views of the upper class of Daimios, be appointed in their stead.

How far this vital change in the position of what may be termed the Second Estate in the realm, will affect foreign relations, it is impossible to foresee. There is no evidence to show that the leaders of this movement are of the class inimical to foreigners, still it bears on the face of it the stamp of emanating from those Daimios imbued with the old leaven of hatred against them. While the withdrawal to Miako restores these discontented Barons to the status their ancestors held around the throne of the Mikado, it satisfies to a certain extent their wounded pride, by leaving the foreign legations in the undignified position of residing in a second rate city, under the shadow of an inferior prince. It is as much as to say "There! we will not drive you from the capital of the Empire by force, for we know that war would ensue, and we should suffer most" but we will retire to Yedo and restore Miako, by our presence and that of our retainers, to its ancient pre-eminence, leaving you with the Tycoon and his Ministers, with whom you have entered into treaty obligations, to make the best you can of a bad bargain."

In this new phase of Japanese politics we shall watch with much interest the course that may be pursued by the representatives of foreign powers at Yedo. Much will depend upon their unanimity, firmness and judgment, in maintaining their dignity and treaty rights. They should not as one power in enforcing all the points remaining in these treaties, and be firm in refusing any further concessions. It was a mistaken policy to assent to a postponement of the opening of Minko to foreign commerce. The western powers have been fairly outmanœuvred by the Japanese diplomatists. Russia may be considered the only power that could cope with them in assenting to the postponement, for while doing so, she introduced a proviso that *all her ships of war should be allowed to visit any port in Japan.* It would be well that the other powers demanded the same privilege, if their treaties contain a favoured-nation clause.

We do not pretend to unravel the mysteries of the Japanese system of government, yet we endeavour to use all the means at our disposal to arrive at a correct knowledge of that inexplicable constitution—as it appears to us at present. Although not possessed of the advantages derived from a local knowledge of affairs, yet we flatter ourselves that we are in communication with some of the best informed foreigners in Japan, who post us up in all questions of political importance. Not being trammelled by the domestic matters of the foreign communities at Nagasaki, Yokohama or Hakodadi, we can give an unbiassed judgment upon the important topics of the day. In the columns of the *North-China Herald* communications have appeared upon Japan that will compare favorably with any in the columns of our contemporaries in the East. As an illustration of this, we point to an article in our issue this day, furnished to us by one of the most accomplished Japanese scholars, who has had opportunities of studying the laws, language, politics, customs, and manners of the upper classes of the Japanese, which rarely falls to the lot of foreigners. In commending an earnest perusal of its contents, to all who are interested in the future welfare of the Foreign Residents in Japan, more especially members of the diplomatic services, we are not presuming, when we state that it contains the most valuable information on the political constitution of the Japanese, hitherto published.

## A FEW REMARKS ON "AN OPEN LETTER TO THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE WESTERN NATIONS AT YEDDO."

*To the Editor of the*
"North-China Herald."

Sir,—The merit of this letter may be variously appreciated: its assertions have been a matter of discussion. But whatever may be the objections proposed, the judgement of the Japanese has made a victorious reply to them.

Among the Japanese, either friends or enemies to the Government at Yeddo, all those who have been able to become acquainted with the contents of "An Open Letter" were astonished at the precision and exactitude with which their most inward constitution was explained, and at the interesting details upon the organization of the various powers in Japan. The only fault the Japanese could find with it, was that the letter did contain so much correct information concerning their laws and government.

If then I venture now to make a few remarks on the letter, it is less to criticize it than to complete and correct certain facts, which the judicious author of the letter could hardly have known in all their particulars. I must even confess, that, notwithstanding my long studies on the same matter, I had at first arrived at the conclusions so boldly deduced by the writer of that letter.

A summary of the actual constitution of Japan may be thus rendered:—

Whenever a law, or a measure of general interest for the Empire,—that is a law which does not concern only the dominions of the Taikong; but also the estates of the Daimios,—is to be decreed or adopted, the Taikong, (the chief of the executive Power—the Lieutenant of the Micado) proposes by himself or by the *Ga-ro-ju*, the law which is submitted for the approval or the criticism of the Daimios; who examine the said law either in a general meeting at Yeddo, or by their deputies. If the new measure which is to be adopted, is of minor importance, the Government at Yeddo consults the Daimios by deputies sent to them for that purpose. If the law is adopted by the majority, it is immediately presented to the Micado for his sanction. Should the majority of the Daimios disagree with the Court at Yeddo, the Taikong may pass them over unheeded, and submit the law to the examination of the Micado—who simply approves the law or consults the Daimios.

The opening of Japan to foreigners by the treaties, was not only one of these general great measures with which the interests of all were highly concerned, but it caused a radical revolution in the Empire. It required then, to be voted and sanctioned by all the requisite forms, in agreement with the constitution.

In fact the Daimios were consulted in drawing up the treaty of Commodore Perry. The question was laid before them in these terms: "Does it please your Lordships to conclude a treaty of such and such tenor, as an experiment, and for 6 or 8 years only." The Daimios examined and discussed the matter with care and deliberation. Some of them consulted the various classes of people of their estates—Yakoonins, bonzes, physicians, &c., &c., and most of them brought back to Yeddo an affirmative answer. Still the decision of the majority was opposed by a strong minority, in proportion as 2 to 3.

When the year 1858 arrived, with all its momentous events in China, Japan was requested, or summoned to bind itself by definite engagements to the Western nations. The Government of the Taikong either could not, or would not take the advice of the Daimios; who by this time would have proved almost unanimously favourable to the new treaties. The four years elapsed since the first treaty with the United States, had been actively and usefully employed in discussing the opening of Japan to foreign trade. Several pamphlets,—of which their lucid argumentations has more than once excited our sincere admiration—circulated freely among all the classes of the people.

It is impossible to read these pamphlets —all written by servants of Daimios—and not be convinced that not only the Daimios were not hostile to the new policy, but were rather ahead of the Government at Yeddo; which, with all its sleepy inertia, could hardly join in unison with the general opinion. It is therefore to be regretted exceedingly, that the Taikong's Government neglected a very essential formality. The Daimios were long since on their guard against the encroaching policy of Yeddo endeavouring to centralize all the powers—long since, they were wearied with what we might call the plague of the Land holders, viz: the journeys to, and ruinous residence at Yeddo. These wealthy and powerful nobles were stung to the quick, by this new blow aimed at their constitutional rights, and many of them turned to be the irreconcilable enemies of the treaties. Many learned Japanese explained this neglect of the Government by the fear which Yeddo entertained towards the rather too liberal policy of the Daimios; that is, the Government of the Taikong was willing to open Japan, but with endless restrictions, and the firm mind to monopolize the new trade to its own profit. On the contrary the Daimios wished to open Japan in such a way as to enable every estate to profit by the treaties. A learned Japanese of the province of Nagato—who was treacherously put to death by the agents of Yeddo,—in a very remarkable address to the Micado, urged the Emperor to compel Yeddo to open Japan in the most liberal way, that the whole Empire might be benefitted by the new course of policy. The quarrels between the two families of *Kishoo* and *Mito* for the succession of the late Taikong augmented the number of the malecontents against the Government at Yeddo, which has always been exposed to the secret hostility of the Daimios. The Landholders are indignant at the new charges laid on them, on account of a commerce of which they derive no profit. But let us come to the main point, viz: has the Micado been consulted, and has he sanctioned the treaties. To these questions we answer in the affirmative, although we have at first warmly defended the negative. A few words will explain our former error. The Government at Yeddo affecting to see in the new treaties nothing but a continuation of the first convention made with America, and for which the consent of the Daimios and the sanction of the Micado had been duly obtained, could not remain consistent with itself and openly consult the sovereign. The Micado sanctioned the treaties really and fully; but owing to the irregularity in which the Taikong stood towards the Daimios, he could not promulgate his sanction with the ordinary solemnity. The Daimios therefore feigned to be ignorant of this sanction, and contrived, in addresses more or less ambiguous, to prove to the Micado the nullity of the treaties. The Micado, strictly watched by the Taikong, and entirely ruled by his influence, answered the Daimios by a series of acts equivalent to a sanction. He continued to receive the envoys of the Taikong, and to send him various solemn messages of great import; finally he wedded him to his sister, and by so many acts, gave a new sanction to the treaties.

Most of the Daimios without being less bitter against Yeddo, accepted at last the *statu quo*. Many of their servants tried at various times to raise an insurrection. Their boldest attempt was made this year at Miako: but not being supported by the Micado, their camp dissolved of itself.

It is not my intention in these few lines to follow step by step our interesting writer. I am by no means willing to contradict him on the number of the Daimios; the relative importance of the 18 great ones, &c., &c. The "Open letter" lends the reader to a practical conclusion, and to this too I am anxious to arrive.

Without wasting time in discussing, whether the explicit consent of the Daimios was required or not, whether the sanction of the Micado ought to be published with a certain degree of pomp, I will simply say that the conclusion of the "Open Letter" viz:—"To have the Treaties recognised by the real government of the Empire or to abandon them as worthless" is in the first place *useless*; and secondly *practically impossible*. It is useless: for whatever may have been the want of forms in the conclusion of the Treaties, they have, already stated as received a double sanction from the Micado, and finally accepted by most of the Daimios.

Undoubtedly the weakness of the government at Yeddo, that kind of antipathy, a mixture of hatred and contempt in which we are held by the great number of the two sworded men, may lead us to form wrong conclusions. The weakness and the unpopularity of the Government at Yeddo, is to be attributed to many causes which I will not now discuss.

The kind of hostile antipathy which we meet from the privileged class cannot but surprise those unacquainted with the character of a two sworded Japanese. The government at Yeddo in opening Japan reserved to itself, in perto, the right to overrule with an absolute authority the new relations. The energy and dignity of our representatives have singularly disappointed their pretensions: all those who are attached to the government, whose national pride has not forgotten the hommages rendered to the great Nippon by *Desherma*, are scandalized to see the foreigners make the treaties a serious thing, and acquire in Japan an influence more or less fatal to their privileges. A Japanese official cannot understand how a merchant dares to appeal *to what is right*, as the sole arbitrator between himself and the *Yakoonin*. He cannot bear that a *despised shindo* (merchant, should be more enlightened than himself, and should prove it daily to him.

I said: the conclusion of the "Open Letter" was practically impossible. The Minco would certainly not receive the European envoys, but would send them back to Yeddo, where the Taikong is the official deputy to treat on such a matter.

Moreover, such a measure would be most dangerous. The Daimios would move heaven and earth, and intrigue in every manner, to influence the Micado, to ruin the detested government in condemning its policy towards foreigners. The Daimios would necessarily be against us, because they are the enemies of a government whose cause is fatally connected with our interests.

Such are the reflections which the reading of the "Open Letter" has suggested to me, and which I submit to your appreciation with all possible respect.

E. E. M * * * *

*P.S.*—Allow me to tell you by way of *P.S.* that the latest news from the South is very satisfactory; the merchants have regained confidence; we no more live in those times when the Japanese officials were changed every day. These changes among foreigners and Japanese have always and necessarily been very detrimental to business, both official and mercantile. The report which was lately spread that Mr. James J. Enslie, H.B.M acting Consul for this port was to be superseded will not be confirmed: at least it is the sincere hope of every resident here. A years experience in this capacity, as also his natural abilities and aptitude for public business, have been so highly appreciated, that his departure from this port would be a cause of unfeigned regret.

Hakodadi, *October*, 1862.

## THE ASSASSINATION IN JAPAN.

*To the Editor of the*
"North-China Herald."

Sir,—On reading over your leading article of the 11th inst., referring to the murder of Mr. Richardson, and attack

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upon ourselves, it appears to us that some of the premises upon which you base your arguments are not correct, and calculated to mislead any one unacquainted with the real facts of the case.

Knowing the views you may take on this subject will carry great weight at Home, and feeling that the action taken by the Home Government in this matter, is of vital importance to the present and future resident in Japan, would you allow us to state the facts as really known to ourselves.

In paragraph No. 5, you appear to think that the procession we met was one conducting the Prince of Satsouma himself, whereas, as far as can be ascertained it belonged to Shimadz Saboro, a relation of the Prince of Satsouma, and second retainer. But even granting that it had been the Prince of Satsouma himself, he must have been travelling incognito. No intimation (as is usual) had been given to the Consuls that on this day a Daimio was passing along the road. There were no criers in advance of the procession; neither did we hear any one crying out "Shitaniro! Shitaniro!" and beyond bows and arrows carried by their leading men, there was no insignia of rank.

In paragraph 8, you seem to imply that we brought the attack upon ourselves by attempting to force our way after being ordered to stop, and state that it was much to be regretted that three out of four of the party were utter strangers to Japan.

A reference to our depositions would have shown, that we met the procession at a walking pace; gave them the entire road, keeping close to the hedge on the near side; stopped immediately that the slightest opposition was made to our progress, and as the man who barred our way continued to signal us to go back, we turned our horses, intending to return to Yokohama at once, rather than give any offence. We acted with the greatest caution—not a word, look or motion was calculated to give offence—and we do not hesitate to say that under similar circumstances, the oldest resident in Japan would have acted just as we did.

Further, your article implies that we were not acting prudently in being where we were; but the facts are these:—a party, consisting of one English Lady and three Englishmen, were travelling on a road upon which by Treaty, we are entitled to go, and on which it is our daily habit to ride, we met a party of Japanese travellers, bearing no especial marks of high rank; our way is stopped; we do not, as we had an undoubted right to do, and what many under similar circumstances would have done, attempt to force our way; we waived our rights, and turning back, gave up all the road to them; then and not until then, swords were drawn upon us, and our poor friend was killed. If we in proceeding to meet a procession were acting so contrary to the customs of Japan, how comes it that the Custom-House Interpreter, known and spoken to by one of us, failed to warn us of the danger we ran?

Requesting you kindly to afford space for this in your paper,

We are Sir,
Your obt. Servants,
WM. MARSHALL.
W. C. CLARKE.

Yokohama, 25th October, 1862.

We readily give insertion to the above;—not that it places the facts in connexion with this lamentable event, in any different light to that in which we have desired it, when we wrote; and we do not think that any person, even at this great distance from the sad scene, could collect from our article, any desire to censure, but rather an opinion expressive of the absence of that extreme caution, which should mark the guarded way of every Foreign resident in Japan.

We have had occasion before to remark that people may be too *near* an object as well as too *far* from it, to see correctly.—[Acting Editor *North-China Herald.*]

## ADDRESS TO VICE-ADMIRAL SIR JAMES HOPE, K.C.B.

It is with feelings of unmixed satisfaction that we give insertion to the following complimentary address from the Merchants and Foreign Residents of Shanghai, to Vice-Admiral Sir James Hope K.C.B. on his recent departure from this port, and his reply thereto. It was drawn up by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and signed by forty-nine foreign firms:—

SHANGHAI, 28*th October*, 1862.

SIR,—We the undersigned, Merchants and Residents of Shanghai, beg permission to offer your Excellency, on your departure from this station, a testimony of our high sense of the services you have rendered to the advancement of Western interests in China.

It is not our province to refer specially to the exploits performed by that branch of Her Majesty's service, which your Excellency has so nobly commanded and represented. The testimony we can bear with the greatest satisfaction to ourselves, and, we believe, to your Excellency also, is that to your efforts the development of commerce in China owes a deep debt of gratitude. Your Excellency's immediate recognition of the vast importance of a free navigation of the Yang-Tsze-Kiang, and the steps taken by you to secure this, have in a great measure contributed towards the daily increasing trade on that river.

The policy adopted by your Excellency in expelling the rebels from their stronghold in the immediate neighbourhood of this port, has tended to the continuance of peace and order in this settlement; has increased the confidence of the Chinese, and preserved to us the remains of that part of our trade, which was more immediately affected by the political distractions of the province.

Your Excellency's efforts in the suppression of piracy along the whole coast and in the rivers of the country, also, demand our warm recognition; and have greatly tended to check an evil whose suppression the interests of humanity demands, and with which the Imperial Government has long shewn itself unable to cope.

We would accompany this expression of our acknowledgements to you with a hope, that your Excellency may long be permitted to display in the service of your country, those qualities which have rendered your career in China so eminently useful and honorable.

Admiral SIR JAMES HOPE, K.C.B.,
*H. M. S. Imperieuse.*

*Imperieuse*, WOOSUNG,
29*th October*, 1862.

GENTLEMEN.—I beg to acknowledge the communication which you have addressed to me on leaving Shanghai.

I shall not fail to watch with deep interest the future of Shanghai and our other Commercial Ports in China, feeling their security to be beneficial not only to their Foreign Communities, but that it is also a great blessing to a large native population, who in the present distracted state of China cannot find safety elsewhere.

I thank you very sincerely for your kind wishes for my future career in the public service, and should do injustice to my own feelings did I not express the sense I entertain of the support which I have invariably received from the Foreign Community in Shanghai, whenever I have appealed to them, whether collectively or individually, for assistance in the discharge of my duty.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. HOPE,
*Vice-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.*

Messrs. DENT & Co.,
and the other Gentlemen
who signed the address
forwarded to me.

## HYDROGRAPHICAL NOTICE.

HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE SHANGHAI
*To the Editor of the*
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

SIR,—I have the honor to request that you will be pleased to insert the following account of the *Rifleman's* recent survey of the Tambelan Islands, and adjacent dangers; forwarded to me by Jno. Wm. Reed, Esq., Master in Command of H. M. S. *Rifleman*, and in charge of China Sea Survey.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
JNO. M. HOCKLY,
*Harbour Master.*

November, 1st 1862.

We made the highest peak of the great Tambelan to be in Lat. 1° 1′ 24″ N., which agrees, as nearly as possible, with the Lat. given in Ross's Chart. Horsburgh places it in Lat. 1° 0′ N. which cannot be correct, as it is impossible for it to be that much in error, our Latitude being determined by the mean of three sets of circummeridianal altitudes by artificial horizon, all agreeing within a few seconds of each other. In all probability, Ross's Lat. was found in a similar manner. The Longitude, we made to be 107° 32′ 42″ E. In Ross's chart it is 107° 35′, and the same in Horsburgh.

From the position of Tambelan Peak, all the Latitudes and Longitudes given below have been calculated.

I should remark here, that it is required of surveyors under under the Hydrographic Office of the Admiralty, that all meridian distances be determined from observations by equal altitudes. Unfavorable weather prevented us obtaining such, and it is possible that the Longitude of Tambelan Peak, and consequently all the Longitudes given below, may be affected by subsequent observations. But they can only be affected to a very small extent—certainly not more than half a mile—and, of course, the same error will apply to all the positions.

The *Rifleman* anchored in five fathoms on the Europe Shoal, which was found to extend about a mile in a N. by E., and S. by W. direction, the shoalest patch being in about the middle of the line, and having three fathoms on it at low water, spring tides. Horsburgh gives two fathoms, but we could not find less than three, and all our boats were sounding over it several hours. Southward of the three fathom patch, the shoal extends to the westward nearly three quarters of a mile, having from six to ten fathoms over this part of it. All round the shoal there is from eighteen to twenty-five fathoms water.

We made the position of the three fathoms patch, to be as follows:

Latitude 1° 11′ 18″ N.
Longitude 107° 25′ 42″ E.

*Compass Bearings.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Rocky Islets | S. 85 13′ W. 11. 75 miles. |
| Gap rock | N. 79. 25′ E. 8. 50 " |
| Apex Pulo Iray | S. 17 31′ W. 5. 25 " |
| Right extreme of the Tambelans | S. 19. 00. W. 5. 80 " |
| Left extreme of the Tambelans | S. 44. 17. E. 14. 20 " |

The "Rodger" rock is of very small extent, and as described by Mr. Alexander Rodger (vide Horsburgh page 205) is about 100 yards square, but at low water spring tides, there is but three feet water on it.

This is an exceedingly dangerous rock, for there are regular soundings of from 19 to 23 fathoms, for miles round it. The *Rifleman* was four days before she found this danger; steaming slowly about with looks out on all the yard arms, &c. As her tracks were plotted on the chart as she run them, it was seen beyond all question afterwards, when the rock was found, that she had passed very close to it several times, as had the boats also. It was ultimately found, by the tide making against the wind and causing a slight ripple.

We made its position to be as follows:—

Latitude 0° 43′ 0″ N.
Longitude 107° 31′ 0″ E.

*Compass Bearings.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Tambelan Peak seen on the Right Apex of Large Jarrang | N. 1°30′ E. 11.05 mls. |
| Green Island | N. 81° 24′ W. 12.10 " |
| Right Ex. of Tambelans | N. 11° 0′ E. 17.00 " |
| Left ditto | N. 30° 20′ W. 20.07 " |

There is no doubt but this is the rock seen by Mr. Robert Loney R. N., when in command of the *Rose Ellis*. (Vide Horsburgh page 805) and marked in the admiralty charts as "Rose Ellis." The rock is so far from the islands, that the least error of bearing either in the compass or in the observation, would cause the discrepancy in its position as given by Captains Rodger and Loney,

In the latest admiralty charts there is a danger marked "Constance"? and laid down about one mile and three quarters South of large Jarrang. The *Rifleman*, was steaming a whole day about its position without its being discovered. Beyond being marked in the chart, we are not furnished with any particulars; and, moreover, the shoal being marked as doubtful in itself, and not as of doubtful position merely, induces us not to believe in its existence.

A coral shoal however, was found to lie off the S.W. end of little Jarrang, the shoalest part of which, with three fathoms on it bears N. 08° W., nine-tenths of a mile from the S. W. end of little Jarrang. From this patch, which is its western extreme, it extends about S.E. by E. three quarters of a mile, with depths over it varying from four to nine fathoms.

We believe that to have been the "Constance" shoal.

Tambelan, highest peak, on with the right extreme of Harbour island clears it half a mile to the westward, and White Rock on with the right extreme of Large Jarrang, leads over nine fathoms on the S.E. end of it. White Rock kept well open of the right extreme of Large Jarrang, clears the danger to the southward.

There is seventeen to twenty fathoms between this shoal and Little Jarrang.

Several other shoal patches and dangers were found, but they lie out of the track of ordinary navigators, and which a glance at the chart would better describe than a long account here.

The general description of them given in Horsburgh, is in the main correct. It was our intention to have corrected the positions of, and to have surveyed Victory Island, Saddle, Camels, Hump, &c., but the difficulty of getting sights at the breaking up of the monsoon prevented this and caused us much delay.

This will be done as soon as possible, however, and the route from the China Sea to the Caimata surveyed; when such corrections as may be found necessary shall be applied to the descriptions given in Horsburgh, interfering, as little as possible with the order, and arrangement of that great work.

JOHN WM. REED,
Master in Command of *Rifleman*, and in charge of China Sea Survey.

SINGAPORE, 3*rd October*, 1862.

## A REMINISCENCE OF CANTON.

*June*, 1859.

### CHAPTER III.

WE next visited the Temple of Disconsolate Wives. Here too, as at the Nunnery described in my previous chapter, our presence, although less unauthorised, caused some consternation. A female who was performing some most sacred rite, stopped short in the middle, and a party of most disconsolate widows, who were supposed to be mourning for the decease of their lamented husbands, but who were in reality in the midst of a most sumptuous banquet in an inner hall, made a sudden rush for the doorway as we entered, leaving all their viands behind them. It was by the merest chance that we here met a Chinese friend who reassured them, when they returned and the sacred music immediately striking up the funeral rites proceeded. These widows were veritable Chinese ladies—that is to say they were the wives of a "gentleman"—a man of independent means. They were so highly painted that they looked more like waxen figures than real women. A Chinese lady altogether, is an extraordinary creature—she does not look real, but has more the appearance of a doll. Her hair is arranged in a most peculiar fashion—her cheeks and her lips are painted of a bright vermilion color—her dress although very beautiful and costly, is most grotesque and angular in appearance—she wears *pyjamas* or loose trowsers just like the men—and on her feet she has a pair of high soled shoes like inverted pyramids,—which make her mode of progression most ungraceful and awkward. It is only the senior wife that has small feet, and she is not more awkward upon them than all these others with their pyramidal shoes. When I say *small feet* I mean the distorted ones—the Chinese have naturally very beautiful feet, and it is a sad pity they should so distort nature. Their hands too are excessively thin and graceful, but they disfigure them by letting their nails grow sometimes to an inch in length. The music had now struck up again, and most dismally mournful it was. Nothing can be conceived as more heart-rending than Chinese music—there is no melody—the instruments are a sort of guitar and flageolet accompanied with cymbals, and it is a continuous repetition of squeaky monotonous sounds. The priests in their long blue gowns and shaven heads, by turns bowed down without any apparent object, and knocked their heads against the ground. They did not appear to believe in what they were doing, or indeed to think anything at all about it, but they did it as a matter of habit. The wives had all gathered themselves up in a body in one corner of the room, whence they eyed us most suspiciously. It was unfortunate that we had to cross over to that very corner, to take cognizance of the peculiar gold fish held sacred by the Chinese, and the sacred tortoises which regaled themselves in a small reservoir beneath the sprinkling of an ever-playing fountain. Our approach was a fresh signal for a rush, in which one portly party especially distinguished herself. Like small boys upon skates, she completely lost her balance in her pyramidal shoes and great was the fall. In one of the inner temples a very disconsolate widow had bound up one of the deities in sackcloth and ashes. I did not exactly understand the theory as explained to me, but according to our notions it was, quite reversing the idea. In a large building at the back were some two hundred cardboard boxes, which contained nothing but paper and rubbish. From time immemorial it has been the custom amongst the Chinese to burn all the effects of the deceased, and this simple mode of getting over this very unpleasant difficulty, and of saving much valuable property has been hit upon. It is only another of the great falsehoods, of which the Chinese character is composed. It is like the nuns playing at cards and gambling—it is like the disconsolate ladies whom we have just left mourning for the decease of their lamented husbands, and whom we found enjoying a sumptuous banquet when we entered. At the gate-way of this building were stationed two white horses—the guardian angels of the place and who will anon carry the departed spirit aloft to its abode in heaven. The two white horses are made of paper and they too will probably soon be burnt.

I have quite omitted to speak of the Temple of the five Genii—the celebrated Temple, from which Canton takes its name— "The City of Rams." To cut a long story short, the five Genii who came to rule over the destinies of Canton city were turned into five Rams, in which condition like Nebuchadnezzar, they fed upon grass. But grass is very scarce in Canton, and in course of time they found it more convenient to adopt the form of stones, in which condition they are "still" preserved in this holy Temple. The stones, and the rams, and the Genii, may all be seen, and as long as they remained in that Temple, so said the Oracle, Canton would never fall. They still remain in that Temple, but Canton is in the hands of the Allies. Here too is preserved the enormous bell, attaching to which, so also said the Oracle, were the good and evil destinies of Canton. The bell was clipped by a round shot during the late bombardment, but it still bangs there as a warning to the superstitious, and a death-blow to all Oracles. The Flowery Pagoda, nine stories high, is another of these superstitious objects. It was said that as long as this Pagoda stood, so long would Canton stand unmolested. It is a strange thing that a portion of the brick work of this Temple should have given way shortly before Canton was taken, and it is said to have caused great consternation amongst the inhabitants. This Pagoda is one thousand nine hundred years old, and was built before the birth of our Saviour. If it ever had any beauty, it is quite devoid of all now—it is nothing but a mass of leaning ruinous brick work with a few grillins near the bottom. There are many recesses where figures have been but they have nearly all disappeared now. This Pagoda was built fifty years ago, before our own Westminster Abbey. Is it possible that we can have derived these griffins which we have in every church at home—it is possible that we can have derived this strange notion from the Chinese originally. The temples of Confucius, are plain open halls with nothing but a tablet upon which is written in letters of gold the name of the great sage. In Canton are two of these temples, but contrary to all custom, in one of them has lately been erected an image of the philosopher, before which good Chinamen fall down and worship. During the bombardment of Canton a round shot completely carried away the lower portion of this figure, and a rifle shot pierced its breast. The Chinese are naturally superstitious—surely they can but regard this as a dispensation of Providence. Around the walls throughout every arch of these temples are inscribed the name of those who from time immemorial have been celebrated for their filial piety, the great doctrine of Confucius. It is this doctrine which has become alike the moral and religious code of the Chinese. It is the key to their character. With all their sects it is really the only religion which they have —this filial piety—this worship of their parents—of their fathers—of their ancestors. In Canton we also find a Mahomedan temple—a veritable mosque. There are about 1,200 worshippers of the Prophet here, who assemble regularly every Friday, and the temple itself is 1,000 years old. The old minaret has sunk many feet into the ground so that the doorway is quite blocked up, and it is only accessible by a large hole which has been knocked in the side. For the last few years it has however been deemed so unsafe, that the priests no longer attempt its ascent to call all good Moslems to prayer. Nothing can prove to us more clearly than the existence of this mosque in Canton, the thorough tolerance of the Chinese to all religions. The difficulty we have experienced with the Christian religion, arises chiefly from the fact that the Chinese Government actually looks upon it in the light of some deep political scheme. They cannot believe that there are people in this world who will devote their lives to the mere benefit of their fellow creatures. Such disinterestedness is totally foreign to their own selfish natures and their imagination. They look upon those poor missionaries who are really wasting their lives upon them as mere tools and agents of the western nations, to spread pernicious doctrines among the people, and to turn away the hearts of their subjects from their lawful rulers. For much of this we may thank the Jesuits. What must be the feeling of the great Emperor of China, accustomed himself to be worshipped as divine, when he hears of some apostate outcast subject, speaking in terms of adoration of this Holiness the Pope. The Buddhist hell is I think the most horrid sight I have ever witnessed, and what the object of forming a public exhibition of this nature can be, is inconceivable. It is a sort of large hall with as it were various courts surrounding it. In each of these courts is depicted one of the fearful punishments, which after death the wicked may expect. These punishments consist for the most part in the most inhuman tortures. Some are being sawn in pieces, some are being flattened out between two boards as flat as a pancake or being elongated until their very flesh gives way, some are being boiled in molten lead, while others are being burnt and sawn in half at one and the same time. They are all of the most revolting description, in which the Chinese so excel. Would that they only applied to wicked Chinese in a future state. I fear that they too often are endured by the guilty, or even the innocent in this.

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## INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital Two Millions Sterling.

*Trustees,*

John Shaw Leigh, Esq. | John Naylor, Esq.
Charles Turner, Esq., *Chairman.*
Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents. Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
*Agents for Shanghai.*

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000, — on one risk, as under:

1. On Buildings or on their contents.
2. On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,
*Agents in Shanghai.*

tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.

Shanghai, 13th February, 1857

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 1855

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

2 Four-wheel Carriages, with Silver mounted Harness complete.

ALBERT L. FREEMAN,
Hong-que, house adjoining Heard & Co.'s Wharf.

tf Shanghai, 30th October, 1862.

JUST LANDED EX P & O STEAMER
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS & SHOES
*from* M. Gass, *Paris*
For Sale at
Wm. DATO & Co.

tf Shanghai, 1st October, 1862

JUST RECEIVED *ex* P. & O. STEAMER.

LADIES', Gentlemen's and Children's Boots and Shoes of French (M. Gass, Paris) and English make.

Gent's fashionable Felt Hats, Silk Scarfs, and Neckties, &c., &c.

A choice selection of Stereoscopic Slides, comprising views of the International Exhibition and the distressed places in Lincolnshire.

For Sale at

Wm. DATO & Co.

tf Shanghai, 12th September, 1862.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—By an eminent Engineer.
One Geared Vertical complete.
14 screw Copying Presses at 21 Tls.
1 Lever do. do.
Also to arrive per *Anglo-Saxon.*—A steam Engine complete and 2 screw Presses.
Orders for Machinery of any kind will be received for execution in England by

CHAPMAN, KING & Co.

tf Shanghai, 1st August, 1862.

**Wm. DATO & Co.,**
HAVE JUST LANDED
Ex *OCEAN MAIL* and *OSPRAY,*
A Choice Assortment of—

BRUSSELS' Tapestry and Felt Carpeting with Rugs to match.
Cocoa Matting for passages, Four and Two Burner Chandeliers, Hall Lamps, Solar, Moderator and Photogene Office and Reading Lamps.
Figs.
Raisins.
Almonds.

*Also,*
A good Assortment of Oilman's stores.

tf Shanghai, August 29th, 1862.

FOR SALE

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

## HOUSES & LAND.

HANKOW.

TO be Sold or Let a Desirable Residence possessing large Godown accommodation, situated on the Hankow River, with access of its own to the water. The Premises contain Office, Dining-room, 8 Bed-rooms and Bath-rooms, Tea room, Compradore's, and Servants' Rooms, and Stone Treasury.

Apply to

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 14th June, 1862.

HANKOW.

TO be Sold Two or Three Lots of Land suitable for Building Purposes and Registered in the British Consulate. Apply to

FRANK H. WILSON,

tf Hankow, July 4th, 1862.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

STORAGE.

CAN be had on the Pootung side for Coals, Timber, &c.

For terms, apply to

DUUS & Co.

20oc Shanghai, 30th October, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having a supply of Piles, Timber and other material suitable for Wharf-building, a Steam-pile-driving apparatus and an experienced Wharf-builder to superintend the same is prepared to furnish plans and estimates of cost, also to enter into contracts for the erection of Wharves.

ALBERT L. FREEMAN.

Hong-que, house adjoining Heard & Co.'s Wharf.

tf Shanghai, 30th October, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY OF VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA, are willing to make Purchases of such useful or ornamental, Birds, Animals, and Fish, landed in Melbourne, as may meet the requirements of the Society.

W. H. ARCHER, *Hon. Sec.*

THE ARGUS GOLD PRIZE CUP.

THE ARGUS GOLD PRIZE CUP, of the value of One Hundred Pounds, for the year 1861, will be given to any one (unconnected with *The Argus or Yeoman newspaper*) who, within the year ending 31st October, 1862, shall introduce into the colony the most valuable or interesting Animal, Bird, or Fish, in sufficient numbers to establish the breed.

The decision to rest with the Council of the Acclimatisation Society, subject to the ratification of the Editor of *The Argus.*

Applications to be lodged with the Council of the Acclimatisation Society, before the 1st of December, 1862. 29fe

NOTICE.

SHANGHAI PILOT COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that after the 30th of June, 1862, the Local Insurance Offices will not be responsible for any loss or accident that may occur to Vessels piloted by other Pilots than those licensed by the Board of Management of the said Company.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
*Agents Canton Insurance Office.*
DENT & Co.,
*Agents Union Insurance Society.*
LINDSAY & Co.,
*Agents, Hongkong Insurance Co.*

tf Shanghai, 15th April, 1862.

*To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.*

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

JUDGED by the immense demand, this Universal Remedy now stands the first in public favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For Coughs, Asthma, and all affections of the Throat and Chests, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes, by Thomas Keating, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

Sold in Shanghai by

J. LLEWELLYN & Co.
Medical Hall.

6de Shanghai, September 20th, 1862.

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.

LEA & PERRINS having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations of their "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE," the labels of which closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instance s with the name of L. & P. *forged: they have deemed it their* duty to caution the public, and to request purchasers to see that the names of Lea & Perrins are upon the *Wrapper, Label, Stopper, and Bottle.*

L. & P. further give notice that they will proceed against any one who may infringe upon their rights, either by manufacturing or vending such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of such infringements.

*** Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors, Lea & Perrins, Worcester, England; Crosse & Blackwell, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

29ma London 19th October, 1861.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.
SHANGHAI AGENCY.

THE Bank buys and sell bills on London, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Foochow, and Hankow.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are kept, but no Interest is allowed thereon.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received at the following rates of Interest:—

If lodged for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum,

If lodged for 9 months certain 5 per cent per annum,

If lodged for 12 months certain 7 per cent per annum.

Hours of business from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M; on Saturdays from 10 A.M to 1 P.M., after which times respectively, no business of any kind will be transacted.

H. HOWE WIGGINS,
*Agent.*

tf Shanghai, 1st August, 1861.

NOTICE.

SHANGHAI PILOT COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. Hugh Maclean and Mr. C. W. Halstead have been dismissed from and are no longer Members of the said Company, and that Mr. MacQueen, Apprentice, has also been dismissed.

By Order of the Board of Management.

We, the Undersigned, hereby give notice for general information that we will not be responsible for any loss or accident that may occur to Vessels piloted by the above-named Messrs. Maclean, Halstead, or MacQueen.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
*Agents, Canton Insurance Office.*
DENT & Co.,
*Agents, Union Insurance Society.*
LINDSAY & Co.,
*Agents, Hongkong Insurance Co.*

tf Shanghai, 15th April, 1862.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

CONGREVE WAR ROCKETS AND WARLIKE STORES.

PETER PRITCHARD, (Successor to the late Gen. Sir Wm. Congreve, Bart), manufactures every description of Ammunition.—Musket, Enfield and Pistol Ball cartridges; Portfires, Quill tubes, &c.

Manufacturer to the Honorable East India Company, and principal foreign Governments. Established 1819.

Works—West Ham Abbey, Stratford, Essex, E. Office—14 London Street, City E.C.

Agent in Shanghai—S. Mossman.

23ap—63

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT & PILLS.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment have the largest sale of any Medicine in the World. The Pills are the finest purifiers and regenerators of the blood ever known. They speedily correct all disorders of the Liver and Stomach, are invaluable in cases of Dysentery, and, as a general Family Medicine, have no equal.

The Ointment will cure any old wound, sore or ulcer, even if of twenty years' standing, and in all cases of skin diseases, however malignant, such as lepra, scurvy, itch, and all other annoying irritations of the skin it may be relied upon as a perfect cure; indeed for all external complaints it stands unrivalled throughout the World. These famous Remedies can be obtained of all Patent Medicine Vendors in Siam, Peking, Hongkong, Shanghai, and in fact throughout the whole of China, India, and the Islands of the Oriental Archipelago, with copious directions affixed to each pot or box in Chinese (or any other language), and at a very reasonable price.

J. LLEWELLYN & Co.
Shanghai Medical Hall,
Sole Agents for Shanghai.

September 1st 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.
Capital £500,000.
SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Current Deposit Accounts on which no Commission is charged, opened with Firms or Individuals.

Fixed Deposits received at Interests.

The Bank draws on:—

London and County Bank, London,
National Bank of Scotland and Branches,
Provincial Bank of Ireland and Branches,
and on
Bombay, Calcutta, and Hongkong.

tf Shanghai, 16th May, 1862.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate Private Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ....Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
,, Officers do. .... ,, 1.5.0 ,,
,, General Wards,.... ,, 1.0.0 ,,

*Washing One Tael per month extra.*

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
DR. BOONE, *Visiting Surgeon.*
JAMES GYE, *Apothecary.*

The Dispensary is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary. Medicine chests &c.

NOTICE.

SHANGHAI DOCK COMPANY

E. Hawkins, *Superintendent.*

THIS Company being now Proprietors of both Docks known as the Old and New Docks give notice—

That the Old or Point Dock is closed for enlargement, and cannot receive Vessels, until further notice.

The New or Lower Dock receives Ships of 14 feet draft and 280 feet length.

The Dock charge is Tl. 1.5. (one tael five mace) per Ton for one course of tide, and Tl. 1 (one Tael) per Ton for an additional course.

The Shipwright Work on any vessel entering the Docks is open to general competition.

The Dock Company is not responsible for any debt incurred in the name of the Docks, unless the contract is signed by both the Superintendent and the Chairman of the Company.

All bills for Dockage must be receipted by Messrs. Russell & Co., Treasurers of the Company.

P. LOUREIRO,
*Chairman.*

tf Shanghai, 19th February, 1862.

MARINE SURVEYOR.

I HAVE this day established myself as Marine Surveyor at this Port; Orders left at Thos. Hunt & Co., will be promptly attended to.

CHAS. J LOVETT,
*Late Surveyor for "New York and Philadelphia Insurance Offices" at San Francisco.*

With reference to the above, notice is hereby given that CHARLES J. LOVETT has this day been appointed Marine Surveyor for the United States Consulate Court.

G. F. SEWARD,
*U. S. Consul.*

tf Shanghai, 26th June, 1862.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION
of every description
For Sporting or Military Purposes.

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles.

*Contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition,*

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers.

Enfield Rifle Ammunition, and Ball Cartridges for Whitworth and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's and other Breech Loaders.

*Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Refined Lead.*

ELEY BROS., Gray's-Inn-Road, London, W.C.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPOWNERS, &c., &c.,

J. H. WIGNALL.

HAS taken the premises adjoining the Old Dock for General Engineer's Work, &c., &c., and trusts by a punctual attendance to orders to share their patronage.

16mo Shangai, August 11th, 1862.

GEORGE WHITFIELD,
*Civil Engineer & Architect.*
YEU-HAN.

tf November 7th, 1862.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**ASTOR HOUSE,**
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED HOTEL AT SHANGHAI.

AS a first-class Family Hotel, this house is unsurpassed, comprising every comfort and convenience, particularly for Gentlemen and Families travelling. The Cellar is replete with every description of the choicest Liquors

Elegant open and close Chairs to be had on application at the Office.

Hot and cold Baths always ready. Boats attached to the Hotel.

Terms moderate.

H. W. SMITH,
*Proprietor.*

tf Shanghai, 5th April, 1862.

**Wm. DATO & Co.,**
GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
SHANGHAI.

Yang-king-pang, Corner of Rue Montauban.

tf Shanghai, 4th April, 1862.

MR. EDWARD LAWRANCE,
*Practitioner in Law and Notary Public.*

Office at Messrs. Bradwell Brook & Co., Park Lane, opposite the *North-China Herald* Office.

*Office hours from 10 till 4.*

tf Shanghai, 15th March, 1862.

EDWARD BYRNE,
*Ship Broker, Ship Auctioneer, Marine Surveyor, General Commission and Forwarding Agent.*
OFFICE IN PARK LANE,
Adjoining the "Shanghai Medical Hall," near the Bund.

tf Shanghai, 6th July, 1861.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

S. C. WOODRUFF,
*Shipchandler, Storekeeper, and General Agent.*
The Bund, Hong-que,
SHANGHAI.

my-63 May 10th, 1862.

WRIGHT & CO.,
*General Storekeepers, Auctioneers, &c.*
NINGPO.

16au—63 August 16th, 1862.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
*SHANGHAE.*

McKENZIE & CO.,
*Ship handlers, Store-keepers, and Provisioners,—Soda Water, and Lemonade Manufacturers.*
Yang-king Pang,
SHANGHAI.

W. M. MORGAN & CO.,
*Brokers, Commission Agents, and Auctioneers,*
D'Aguilar Street,
HONGKONG.

tf

E. C. KIRBY & Co.,
*Ship Chandlers, Druggists, and Auctioneers.*
BREAD AND BISCUITS BAKERS,
NINGPO.

tf May 25, 1861.

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

| Date. | Vessels. | Flag & Rig. | Tons | Captain. | From | Sailed | Cargo. | Consignees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct 31 | Jas. Gibson | B. bark | 327 | Constable | Hakodadi | Oct 18 | General | Dow and Co |
| .. 31 | Cosmopolite | B. str. | 559 | Campbell | Hankow | .. 26 | do | Dent and Co |
| .. 31 | Shantung | A. str. | 363 | Armstrong | Kiukiang | .. 27 | do | Augustine Heard and Co |
| Nov 1 | Harwood | B. bark | 462 | Forsyth | Cant'bury N.Z. | Sept 19 | Flints, &c. | A. Ellissen and Co |
| .. 1 | Duck | B. schr | 155 | Aitken | Wanchau | Oct 12 | Tea, &c. | A. Ellissen and Co |
| .. 1 | Shun-lee | B. str | 341 | Blow | Hankow | .. 28 | | Harkort and Co |
| .. 1 | Mary Kelk | B. schr | 120 | Burdett | Nagasaki | | Sundries | J. Maitland and Co |
| .. 2 | Illawarra | B. str. | 166 | Toeckler | Ningpo | .. 31 | | A. Ellissen and Co |
| .. 2 | Antelope | B. str | 263 | Gibbon | Hankow | .. 27 | | Moses and Co |
| .. 2 | Po-Yang | A. str. | 828 | Briggs | do | .. 28 | | Olyphant and Co |
| .. 2 | Fei-ma | B. str. | 121 | Harris | Ningpo | Nov 2 | | Bower, Hanbury and Co |
| .. 2 | Island Queen | B. str | 12[illegible] | Stocks | Chefoo | | | Shaw, Brothers and Co |
| .. 2 | Camden | A. bark | 69[illegible] | | Puget Sound | Sept 5 | Lumber | Russell and Co |
| .. 2 | Tasso | B. bark | 26[illegible] | Holmewood | N'castle N.S.W. | Aug 29 | Coals | Augustine Heard and Co |
| .. 2 | Surprise | A. str. | 19[illegible] | Pendleton | Hankow | Oct 27 | | Russell and Co |
| .. 3 | Quivive | B. schr | 107 | Brown | Ningpo | .. 30 | Tea | David Sassoon Sons and Co |
| .. 3 | Velox | B ship | 571 | Howard | Liverpool | May 31 | Coals | Jardine, Matheson & Co |
| .. 3 | Malvine | Da. sch | 184 | Hogennerf | Whampoa | Oct 7 | General | Wm. Pustau and Co |
| .. 3 | Cruizer | B. ship | 462 | Ecclestone | Swatow | Sept 28 | do | Frazar and Co |
| .. 3 | Eliza & Mary | B schr | 124 | Aublin | Kanagawa | Oct 27 | Silk, &c. | Edward Byrne |
| .. 3 | Express | B. str. | 290 | Castilla | Hankow | | General | Jardine, Matheson & Co |
| .. 3 | Ayrshire Lass | B. str. | 66 | Johnston | Ningpo | | | Fletcher and Co |
| .. 3 | Gemini | Ha. bg | 210 | Drews | H'kong & W'poa | | do | Siemssen and Co |
| .. 3 | Maria | B str. | 107 | Hawes | Ningpo | | | Edward Byrne |
| .. 3 | Earl of Chester | B. bark | 517 | Nancollis | | | | Gilman and Co |
| .. 4 | Hankow | A. brig | 154 | Todd | do | Oct 21 | Spars | Frazar and Co |
| .. 4 | Woosung | B bark | 302 | Rinman | Nagasaki | .. 31 | General | Gibb, Livingston and Co |
| .. 4 | Pacific | A. bark | 481 | | Amoy | .. 3 | do | Wetmore, Cryder and Co |
| .. 4 | Fire Dart | A. str | 675 | West | Hankow | .. 31 | do | Augustine Heard and Co |
| .. 4 | Scandia | Swe. bk | 319 | Jonsson | Hongkong | .. 9 | do | Siemssen and Co |
| .. 4 | Carl Ritter | Ha. bg | 230 | Holt | Macao | | do | Siemssen and Co |
| .. 4 | Zwaluw | Du. bg | 260 | Bloem | Kanagawa | | Sundries | T. Kroes and Co |
| .. 4 | Emma | B. schr | 110 | West | Ningpo | | do | Master |
| .. 4 | Golden Gate | A. bark | 448 | Thornhill | San Francisco | | General | Wetmore, Cryder and Co |
| .. 4 | Syrian | B. bark | 228 | Stopher | Nagasaki | | | A. R. Tilby and Co |
| .. 4 | Star of Peace | A. bark | 455 | Kendrick | Swatow | Sept 23 | do | Frazar and Co |
| .. 4 | Gresham | B. ship | 96[illegible] | Brayley | Newcastle N.S.W. | .. 24 | Coals | Dent and Co |
| .. 4 | Orissa | B. bark | 453 | Henderson | Swatow | Oct 11 | Sugar, &c. | Dow and Co |
| .. 4 | [illegible]aunata | B. ship | 514 | Hodgeton | Hongkong | .. 9 | General | A. R. Tilby and Co |
| .. 4 | Hermoine | Da. bk | 400 | Berg | Sydney | Sept 13 | Coals | Order |
| .. 5 | Ta-Yung | B. str | 121 | Smith | Ningpo | | | Oppert and Co |
| .. 5 | Pembroke | A. str. | 241 | Watson | Hankow | Nov 1 | General | Russell and Co |
| .. 6 | Jacob & Anna | Du. sch | 218 | Bonger | Nagasaki | | Sundries | Oppert and Co |
| .. 6 | Iris | Da. bg | 225 | Jedsen | Newcastle | | Coals | Dent and Co |
| .. 6 | Sarah Chase | A bark | 570 | Evans | Chefoo | | | |
| .. 6 | W. W. Smith | B. schr | 646 | Harris | Sydney | Sept 17 | do | Holl'day, Wise and Co |
| .. 6 | Siwa | Old. bk | 300 | Hoptner | Taiwan | | General | Order |

## DEPARTURES.

*From the anchorage.*

| Date. | Vessels. | Flag & Rig. | Tons | Captain. | Destination. | Cargo. | Despatched by |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct 30 | Fei-ma | B. str. | 121 | Harris | Ningpo | Op., &c. | Moses and Co |
| .. 30 | Sir George Grey | Ha str | 492 | Moller | Hongkong | Tea, &c. | Augustine Heard and Co |
| .. 31 | Chrysolis | B. bark | 477 | Hedley | London | do | Bower, Hanbury and Co |
| .. 31 | Esmont | B. schr | 100 | Crabb | Yokuhama | Re-expts. | Dow and Co |
| .. 31 | Martha & Emily | B. brig | 194 | Carter | Amoy | C'ton, &c | Gibb, Livingston and Co |
| .. 31 | St. Domingo | Spa. bg | 203 | Gamito | Amoy & Manila | Ballast | Phillips, Moore and Co |
| .. 31 | Hero | | 108 | Meyer | Hankow | Re-expts. | W. R. Adamson and Co |
| .. 31 | Alexander | A. ship | 546 | Baxter | Hongkong | Sundries | Wetmore, Cryder and Co |
| .. 31 | Jessie Beazley | B. bark | 447 | Mills | Liverpool | Tea, &c. | Gibb, Livingston and Co |
| .. 31 | Willamette | B. str. | 83 | Howlett | | | |
| Nov. 1 | Nanzing | B. str. | 419 | Gibson | Hankow | Op., &c. | Harkort and Co |
| .. 1 | Art Union | B. ship | 748 | Morrison | London | Tea, &c. | Shaw, Brothers and Co |
| .. 1 | Eclipse | B. schr | 306 | Camman | Fuchau | Ballast | A. R. Tilby and Co |
| .. 1 | Mona | B. bark | 303 | Meffet | Taku | Re-expts. | Gibb, Livingston and Co |
| .. 1 | Victoria | B. str. | 200 | Wentworth | Kanagawa | do | A. Ellissen and Co |
| .. 1 | Vulcan [H M | str | | Strode | Hongkong | | |
| .. 1 | Kim-soon-what | Sia. bk | 210 | Driehaus | do | Sun., &c. | A. R. Tilby and Co |
| .. 1 | Futtah Alluah | B. ship | 820 | Mitchell | do | do | Harkort and Co |
| .. 1 | Macao | B bark | 327 | Reher | Swatow | Sundries | T. Kroes and Co |
| .. 2 | Ly-ee-moon | B. str. | 309 | Hill | Hongkong | Op., &c. | Dent and Co |
| .. 2 | Bona | B. str. | 781 | Hutchinson | N'po & F'chau | do | Jardine, Matheson and Co |
| .. 2 | Lightning | B. str. | 316 | Taylor | Chefoo & Taku | do | Gibb, Livingston and Co |
| .. 2 | Niemen | B. str. | 500 | Hutchinson | Hankow | Sun., &c. | Barnes Dallas |
| .. 2 | Lotus | B. str. | 461 | Lobnitz | do | do | Hogg Brothers |
| .. 3 | Isabella Hamilton | B. bark | 250 | Evans | Newchwang | Op., &c. | Jardine, Matheson and Co |
| .. 3 | Diadem | A. bark | 374 | Lawyer | Fuchau | Ballast | Dent and Co |
| .. 3 | Hurricane | B. ship | 980 | Looke | London | Tea, &c. | Shaw, Brothers and Co |
| .. 3 | Sterling | B bark | 309 | Bird | Fuchau | Sun., &c | Wetmore, Cryder and Co |
| .. 4 | Australia | A. ship | 535 | Hopkins | Hongkong | C'ton, &c | Frazar and Co |
| .. 4 | Kingsan | A. ship | 450 | Wilds | Fuchau | Re-expts | Frazar and Co |
| .. 4 | Maryland | A bark | 194 | Buckminster | Taku | do | Frazar and Co |
| .. 4 | Malvern | B. bark | 428 | Clarkson | Nagasaki | Sun., &c. | Augustine Heard and Co |
| .. 4 | Fei-ma | B str | 121 | Harris | Ningpo | Op., &c. | Moses and Co |
| .. 4 | London | B. str | 405 | Oliver | Amoy | Ballast | Harkort and Co |
| .. 4 | Elfin | B. str. | 79 | Purcell | Chinkiang | do | Dent and Co |
| .. 4 | Cronkhane | B. brig | 134 | Mein | Amoy | C'ton, &c. | Master |
| .. 4 | Thracian | B ship | 537 | Moore | Hongkong | do | Fletcher and Co |
| .. 4 | Alfred Ray | B. brig | 192 | Mendes | Nagasaki | Sun., &c | Bourjan, Hubener and Co |
| .. 4 | Yuca | B. bark | 482 | Nelson | Hongkong | do | Hooper and Co |
| .. 5 | Samuel Fales | A ship | 751 | Randall | Fuchau | do | Frazar and Co |
| .. 5 | Sarah Chase | A. ship | 563 | Evans | do | Old Brass | Frazar and Co |
| .. 5 | Daybreak | B. bark | 392 | Rose | Hongkong | Ballast | Bower, Hanbury and Co |
| .. 5 | Havoc [H M | g.-boat | | Poole | | | |
| .. 5 | Shantung | A. str | 363 | Armstrong | Hk'ow & Port- | Op., &c. | Augustine Heard and Co |
| .. 6 | Illawarra | B. str. | 166 | Toeckler | Ningpo | Coals | A. Ellissen and Co |
| .. 6 | Fire Cracker | A. str | 1010 | Johnson | Hankow | Op., &c. | Lindsay and Co |
| .. 6 | Maria | B. str. | 107 | Hawes | Ningpo | Ballast | Edward Byrne |
| .. 6 | Nubia | A. bark | 510 | Ray | Hongkong | Cotton | Augustine Heard and Co |
| .. 6 | Lily | B brig | 247 | Wardell | Fuchau | Ballast | Gibb, Livingston and Co |
| .. 6 | Shanghai | Spa. bk | 261 | Bustelo | Amoy, Manila | Sun., &c | João Barretto |
| .. 6 | Miranda | Pru. bg | 186 | Woller | H'kong & W'poa | do | Bourjan, Hubener & Co |
| .. 6 | Po-Yang | A. str. | 828 | Briggs | Hankow | do | Olyphant and Co |

[Edited by SAMUEL MOSSMAN. Printed & Published every Saturday, at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai.]

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